The People's Advocate.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year. | PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. | Price, Five Cents.

VOL. V. | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880. | NO. 30.

MY FRIEND.

BY JAMES CLARENCE HARVEY.

From early dawn 'till dewy eve,
He wore a sunny smile,
He gave no reason to believe
His heart was sore the while,
ft to me his soul confessed,
ise I knew him better than the rest.

He wore no sorrow on his sleeve,
For all to see them there,
But in his heart strings he would weave
Dark threads of deep despair,
life to him was little worth,
nd his mask of merriment and mirth.

Tis nothing strange when day grows dim,
To let the heart unfold,
And often I have set with him
'Till day gave up its gold,
silver moonlight, streaming there,
found us building castles in the air.

When bright hopes fade and cares perplex
Man's nature seeks to find
Some one among the gentle sex,
To soothe his restless mind,
womankind might call us weak
know the tender words we used to speak.

But what cared we! our hearts within,
A language sweet had learned,
And told what wreaths we hoped to win,
And where ambition turned;
through day, for weary years,
d wake at night to bleed with burning tears.

* * * * * * * *

Each life has anguish of its own,
Which none but God can know,
Each soul finds sorrows, when alone,
O'er which the tears will flow,
d tears, yet sweet, since for our sake
ey have been given, lest bursting hearts
might break.

And there are others, lighter woes
And trials which we bear,
But which each heart oppressed well knows,
How sweet it is to share
ith some loved one, whose words of cheer,
ke strains of music, greet the listening ear.

* * * * * * * *

How strong! how brave then, he who bears
His burden all alone!
And bows beneath his weight of cares
Without a single moan,
ve those which from his soul take flight,
nheard except by angles in the night.

My friend! thank God for that sweet name,
How much it means to me
Uncounted wealth and world wide fame
Can never sweeter be,
nd when this life draws near its end
od grant that I may call him still, "My Friend."

Middlebury, Vt.

Never Too Late to Learn.

Socrates, at an extreme old age earned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at eighty years of age, began to study the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin.

Boccacio was thirty years of age when he commenced his studies in light literature; yet he became one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Plutarch being the other two.

Sir Henry Spellman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Doctor Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death.

Ludovoico Mondaldesco, at the great age of 115 years, wrote the memoirs of his own times.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty.

Franklin did not commence his philosophical results till he had reached his fiftieth year.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Æneid, his most pleasing production.

Thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study either for a livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age, could be cited. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, "I am too old to learn."

Separate Schools in Washington.

BY CALVIN DEW JOHNSON.

The colored people, on the whole, are proud of the schools in the "city of magnificent distances," and to some extent they have reason so to be; but in the opinion of the writer they have greater reason not to be proud. That these colored schools open a channel of lucrative employment to many of our young ladies, and to a few of our young men, none will deny. But will this present lucrative employment remunerate the colored people of Washington, and the country at large, in the future? I think not.

It is claimed by those who advocate separate schools, that if they were mixed our colored teachers would be thrown out of employment and their places filled by white teachers. Well, this is rather a pitiful plea, and at first it seems commendable; but let us examine the thing more closely and see if this plea will stand the test of logical dissection.

It is true that if the schools were mixed there would be sad havoc made among *some* of the colored teachers—some of the young ladies would actually have to resort to manual labor for an existence; some would become nurses, some washers and ironers; and—ah, what a thought for reflection!—some might become veritable "kitchen girls," as those who work hard for an honest living are often unkindly called. These are a few of the disasters that would befall some of the present teachers, but would not the after-clap be wholesome? I think it would.

So long as the schools *are* separate I believe that none but colored persons should be employed to teach colored children; but what right has the general Government to recognize caste in educating her citizens? None at all. Would the colored people of Washington, or any other portion of the country, submit quietly to being placed in some remote corner of the United States and there compelled to stay without the privilege of migrating whither they pleased? Would the colored people of Washington allow themselves to be packed away in a couple of squares in any portion of the city without the privilege of crossing certain boundaries set for their imprisonment? No. Well, if they would not submit to these indignities, why do they *advocate* separate schools? Can it be possible that the colored people of Washington are willing to continue a proscribed race for the simple purpose of holding a teachers or trustee's position? There are cities in the country where mixed schools are in operation, and yet the colored people live.

If the colored people's lease of life ended with the present generation, it might be well to let the schools remain in their present outlawed condition, but we expect to be a race on the earth (and in the United States, too,) for generations to come, and we should have an eye to the welfare of our posterity, and not to ourselves alone. Daniel Webster said on one occasion: "Nor do we intend that those who come after us shall be denied the same high fruition. We will not filch from posterity the treasure placed in our hands to be transmitted to other generations." This is the whole thing in a nutshell. We are denied the fruition of attending the public schools in this city as the other races do who make up our population. Shall we not see to it that those of our race who come after us are not denied this same high fruition? Shall we hold it of greater importance that Miss A and Mr. B continue to receive forty, fifty, sixty or a hundred dollars per month *now* than that our race shall eventually be removed from under the curse of proscription that now impedes our real progress?

Some of our people are bitter against the attempt to organize a colored Congregational church in this city, and I have reason to believe that some of those who oppose this movement are staunch supporters of the separate school system; and why? Because the fact that we have colored schools is a sufficient guarantee that we will have "big" colored men in our midst—"big" at the expense of those who shall come after them. The next Congress will in all probability be republican. Will the colored citizens unite and by strenuous and continued petitioning force Congress to wipe out the colored and white schools in the District and blend them into "The Public Schools of Washington and Georgetown?" Or shall we filch from our posterity the treasure which can be placed in our hands to be transmitted to other generations?

The colored children will never grow to be men and women of independent thought and action so long as their daily proscription is a silent but powerful argument to them that they are not equal morally or intellectually with the other races that make up our heterogenous population. They are children with minds easily impressed; and how unjust it is to let the idea of inferiority be stamped upon their youthful minds from the day they enter the public schools throughout their lives! For when they are thoroughly impressed by this infernal proscription, the idea of self-inferiority never leaves them. They will *feel* and *act* as inferiors whenever they are brought in contact with the whites. All races known to the world, when they enter the United States, are accorded the *full* privileges of citizenship; but not so with the colored people, and yet we ourselves advocate the continuance of this condition of affairs.

The schools of Boston and other Northern and Western cities and towns have been mixed for years, and the result is that the colored people of those localities are more respected by their white companions than they could be otherwise. They even respect each other more than they do where separate schools exist.

When a colored man is put on trial for some crime, we demand a mixed jury; when a colored lady or gentleman is ruthlessly ousted from the saloon of a steamboat or palace car, we rise to the height of righteous indignation, and demand redress, or spend our wrath in numerous whereases, therefores and resolves, which shall make known to the world that we are shamefully treated by the unjust and discriminating laws of our country; on the other hand we change front, and declare to our law makers that we do not want mixed schools, for, "we are not good enough to associate with you white folks, so we respectfully petition you to set us certain limits, and we will be happy." Is there any reason or common sense in such action? How can we expect the dominant race to treat us justly when we oppose such treatment ourselves?

Would the Irish, French, German, English, Spaniard or any other race petition for their own degradation or abridgment of rights and privileges, with the honorable (?) exception of ourselves?

Let us cease these inconsistencies and self-abasements, and strive for the proper recognition of our inalienable rights, and generations yet to come will have just cause to feel proud of the legacy left them by their predecessors.

There was once a man in Norwalk who was addicted to getting things mixed. He was lame and had the use of but one leg, but in speaking of it he used to explain that he had but one use of his leg. An incident that occurred at the post office last week reminds us of him. An employee in one of our factories drove to the side door of the post office and went in after the mail. Getting it he deliberately went out at the front door, and walked to the factory, entirely oblivious of the team left behind. A little later the horse was in quest for another errand, but it could not be found. Every one in the shop (including our friend) was asked if he had seen it, but none had. It was now evident that the animal had been stolen, and parties were immediately sent out in search of some clue to the robber. One of these parties came across the animal at the post office where it was quietly looking over the list of advertised letters.—*Ex.*

PRACTICAL SOCIAL SCIENCE.

LECTURE BY CHARLES G. LELAND.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—Charles G. Leland read a paper on "Industrial and Decorative Art in Public Schools," before the Philadelphia Social Science Association, at the Hall of the College of Physicians, last evening. The course of thought is shown by the following outline:

There are two questions which lie at the basis of social science. One is the providing work for everybody, the other, "How shall we educate the young so that, while acquiring the ordinary education, they shall, at the same time, acquire some practical hand work or art, so that when they leave school they may either be able to support themselves, or at least find themselves fitted to begin a trade intelligently, and not be obliged, so to speak, to go to school again?"

There are at the present day as many real idlers or dependents in society as there were in ancient Greece or Rome, where the vast majority were, it is true, slaves; but who were alike kept busy. The reason of this great demand for what is represented by modern idle "labor" was that the ancient buildings were profusely decorated with hand-made ornamentation, and that this was mostly of a kind which could be readily learned, while the materials were cheap and everywhere abundant. Labor saving machinery, while it has increased our comforts, has as certainly degraded art and increased the number of idlers. A machine which supplies better work at a lower price than hand labor, retains the cleverest man or a few men, and throws the rest into other callings or into poverty. Fortunately the new taste in decoration or the *Renascence* as it is called to distinguish it from the earlier Renaissance, is loudly proclaiming that evey object to be really artistic, must be hand-made. It also demands that house-decoration shall be within the reach of the poor. Art in fact has never yet been carried down to the people from the higher classes. It has always risen from the multitude. If the taste for hand-made house decotion becomes general to the extent in which it prevailed all over the world down to the end of the middle ages, there would be employment for all our idlers.

There are many of these easy arts; among them are making or laying mosaics for walls and pavements, scagliola work, wood and shell inlaying, embossing sheets of soft leather, by the process known as cuir conilli suitable for covering furniture, door panels and walls, superficial wood-panel indenting and carving, repousse work or the chasing or hammering metal, stenciling walls, porcelame tiles, ceilings, and woodwork, moulding in papiermache and modelling in clay and casting. These are mentioned because they supply articles which are greatly in demand for decoration. Many of the beautiful mosaics for floors and walls, seen in London, are made by female prisoners. The cubes for this work may either bought or made with a little practice from any hard stone. The patterns for mosaic and other work should be supplied by Government, general, State or municipal, to schools. What the cultivated world requires more and more is greater taste in design. What the old-fashioned decorator wishes to sell is as much work as possible and to make the public believe that expense is correlative with elegance.

It is a common cause of complaint among artisans that the supply of apprentices is failing. The proper way to meet this want would be to train them to handwork ih the schools. The poorest cottage may be supplied by its inmates, at little expense, with Pompelian floors, carved dados, stencilled walls and ceiling, yet truly artistic furniture covered with antique patterned Spanish stamped leather, at no greater cost than that of time and materials. In the opinion of several of the most distinguished and practical decorative artists of London, all this is practicable for the poorest. The great principle, however, to be enforced is not the practice of these special small arts, but the introduction into all schools of manual industry in any forms which may conduce to develop manual ingenuity. Thousands of clever inventors, architects, artists and mechanics, are lost to the world among its non-productive middle-men who might have been made useful producers had their boyish instincts been cultivated.

Drawing in schools is not sufficient to make art universal, and it is time lost to wait till a boy is sixteen before teaching him the rudiments of his trade. Teach decorative and industrial work betimes, and you will cultivate the taste of the community and find its idlers work together. Idleness is the most demoralizing of all evils, and few young people know any art whatever. Teach them something which may prove a source of profit, and much moral good will result. Among the Norseman and the accomplished knights of the middle ages the greatest heroes used to boast of their skill in carving wood and ivory, painting and adorning their ships and working in metal. It was not till a later and lazier age that ignorance of hand-work became characteristic of a "gentleman." This has penetrated so deeply into society at present there are thousands so contemptibly vulgar as to boast, or to envy those who can boast, that they never did a day's work. Even in the most cultivated society ladies and gentlemen are regarded as highly accomplished who nevertheless cannot turn their hands to anything. Until hand-work, artistic or practical, becomes a part of the education of everybody, and is regarded as being quite as respectable as a knowledge of dead languages, it will be difficult to realize that Republicanism is not in one important respect far behind the middle ages.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. B. W.—The *Journal of Progress* is still in existence and published at Cuthbert, Ga. Its editor is R. R. Wright who may be addressed on matters relating to publication or subscription.

The baker's business should be profitable; a good part of his stock is rising while he sleeps.

Caterpillars completely destroyed a fine grove of about fifteen acres of hickory trees in Illinois.

Never does a man believe so strongly in the attraction of gravitation as when he sits down in a chair and finds it gone.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 6, 1880.

President elect Garfield will have ample time to prepare his inaugural address.

Hancock is way down below par; he is at a discount—Garfield is at a premium.

Well, James A. Garfield has been elected by so decided a majority that an electoral commission will be useless.

Victory at last! James Abram Garfield and Chester Alan Arthur will come to the White House on the 4th of March next.

Papers all over the country speak of the beautiful weather on election day—North, East, West, and partly in the South.

The article of Mr. Johnson is deserving of careful attention from the leaders of thought and action. There may be many who differ with him, but as the question is an open one, there is a profitable field for discussion.

James A. Garfield is a Representative of the present House, Senator elect, and president elect. Has there been a similar instance in our history?

The readjusters having been defeated in carrying the State for Hancock, the question arises, What will Mahone do? Vote with the Democrats who read him out of the party and who can give him no patronage, or indorse Garfield's administration? Thereby hangs a tale.

Sometime since mention was made in these columns of a movement to create a John Brown professorship in Storer College. Miss Coralie L. Franklin has started on the mission of soliciting funds, and is now here for that purpose. We commend her in behalf of this important mission to the friends of education. Let Washington pledge at least $1500 for this commendable purpose.

The *Tribune*, for the glorious victory just won, thanks the Old Guard of Republicans, the young voters, the intelligent workingmen, sagacious men of business, colored men, and the Republican leaders. It thus compliments the colored men:

Honor to the colored men who no where failed in their allegiance to the party which gave them liberty and citizenship. They helped to make the result decisive in the North, and would have put three or four Southern States in the Garfield column if they had been allowed to cast a free ballot in the South.

The party has won so glorious and decisive a victory that the backbone of the solid South, as a political factor, is broken beyond the power of healing. In Virginia the readjusters tried to sell out the republicans by inducing James D. Brady, who began political life as an advocate of Andrew Johnson, to issue and scatter broadcast circulars that the National Executive Committee had authorized the withdrawal of the Garfield electoral ticket and the substitution of the Mahone-Hancock electoral ticket. This duplicity cost John S. Wise one thousand votes in the third district, and contributed largely to the defeat of Frazier in the Lynchburg district. Mr. Brady is Collector of Revenue for the Petersburg, Va., district. He tried to play the same game in the Norfolk district, but his artful games in 1867 and later years were called to mind.

The Electoral Votes.

REPUBLICAN STATES.

States.	Electors.	States.	Electors.
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New York	35
Illinois	21	Ohio	22
Indiana	15	Oregon	3
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	29
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Maine	7	Wisconsin	10
Massachuttes	13	Vermont	5
Michigan	11	California	6
innesota	5		
Nebraska	3	Total	219

DEMOCRATIC STATES,

States.	Electors.	States.	Electors.
Alabama	10	New Jersey	9
Arkansas	6	North Carolina	10
Delaware	3	South Carolina	7
Florida	4	Tennessee	12
Georgia	11	Texas	8
Kentucky	12	Virginia	11
Louisiana	8	West Virginia	5
Maryland	8	Nevada	3
Mississippi	8		
Missouri	15	Total.	150

It will be seen that Garfield has carried every State we said he would, besides Connecticut, California and Maine, which we classed as doubtful.

The South elects Republicans to the lower house as follows: Virginia 2, North Carolina 1, South Carolina 1, Alabama 1, Louisana 1, Tennessee 4, Maryland 1, Kentucky 1 and Missouri 1; against 5 in the present Congress.

PERSONAL.

Iowa wiped out the word "white" Tuesday in its qualifications for State legislators.

B. B. Anderson has returned from Virginia, where he took an important part in the canvass.

C. J. Malord has passed through on his way to Massachusetts. He made a decidedly fine impression as an orator this year in politics.

Mr. W. Archer remained at his poll in Petersburg from sunrise to sunset organizing the voters and otherwise contributing to success.

J. H. S. Parker did excellent campaign work in Tennessee. He predicted that a Republican governor would be elected, and that a heavy vote would be polled for Garfield and Arthur.

As we go to press, the news reaches us that William E. Augusta died at the residence of his father, in Norristown, Pa., on Wednesday, 3rd inst., and will be buried to-morrow 7th inst. In 1876-7, Mr. Augusta was a regular contributer to our columns, furnishing us with "Washington dots."

Among the colored men who have done effective work in the Northern States Frederick Douglass, R. B. Elliott, Senator Bruce, Prof. R. T. Greener, G. W. Williams, Rev. C. B. Ray and John F. Quarles, deserve special mention. President Garfield will remember them—or better still—not ignore their claims on any hide-bound plea.

We regret to learn through the "Star of Zion of the death of Robert Harris, principal of the colored Normal School of Fayetteville, N. C. The deceased was formerly in the employment of the A. M. A., and, as such, labored at Providence, Norfolk Co., Virginia, up to 1866, at which place he was succeeded by the writer. Deceased was a brother to Dr. J. D. Harris, and uncle to Mr. George H. Richardson, of our city.

Press Paragraphs on the Result.

Why did not the democrats nominate men who could carry their own states,

Governer Cornell's Thanksgiving proclamation is published and General Hancock has probably issued a private and personal thanksgiving order of his own.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The republicans have undoubtedly done many things to carry the country which will not help them on the road to heaven; but then there have been some practices on the democrat side not altogether saintly.

One thing that New York does—She contributes a gentleman to the ticket over the triumph of which the republicans are hurrahing. General Arthur gave a great part of the strength to the ticket in this state. He had been a satisfactory and popular collector of the port, and everybody knew him to be a gentleman.—*N. Y. Sun.*

John Kelly will not have a hand in making the next democratic president of the United States.

There is reason to suspect that this country is not yearning for democratic administration.

Garfield gathered up rather a good certificate of character yesterday from the people, and that's a pretty good source to get it from. He will now be expected to vindicate the indorsement a generous country has given him. Will he do it? Referred to Grant!

The strongest candidate the democratic party could select for the presidency was yesterday defeated by a large popular majority and by an equally decisive majority of the electoral vote. Isn't it about time that they turn their democratic swords into plowshares and pruning-hooks, and let republicanism battle with itself a season?—*Phila. Times.*

"Aha," remarks Mr. Tilden. What was that little remark I made about the unwisdom of condoning fraud?

Let us give thanks. The *World* newspaper give up politics this morning and returns to to what it understands—puzzles and servant girls.

After all, General Hancock is less to be pitied than many of his followers. He has still his major generalship. There is nothing "incidental" about that.

Now, Forney, come to the front promptly with that recitation of the "Idiot Boy." You can throw more feeling into it now than at a later period.

By the way, the candidate who is elected will be inaugurated. That is the solitary democratic prophecy that is vindicated by the facts.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

John Jay's Opinion.

"What effect, in your judgment, will the election have upon the Solid South?" was asked.

"I don't think the South will hang together in the future. I believe the elements of disintegration have existed there for some time. A Southern gentleman while conversing recently with a friend at the North was asked whether there was not a growing dissatisfaction among the members of the dominant class at the South at the absolute power to which they are subjected, and he frankly admitted that there was, and that he himself was one of the disaffected, but he said that they were very quiet and hesitated to express their real sentiments for fear of a social proscription which would extend to their wives and daughters. He also expressed the view that they were indisposed to continue a policy which tended to shut them out from their fair share of the ptosperity attending the rest of the country.

E. W. Stoughton's Reasons.

The determination of the people of the North is exactly as expressed by General Grant, that the party which preserved the Nation and the Government shall never be beaten until every man, black or white, throughout the South can cast his vote as he pleases and have it counted as he casts it. The North is resolved that those who were in rebellion against the Government shall never be permitted to profit politically by a larger representation based upon the theory of Negro citizenship and suffrage without also permitting the free, full and honest exercise of the rights of citizenship and suffrage. In my judgment, this general purpose of the Northern people underlies their purpose to succeed.

Gen. Grant's Views to a Reporter.

"Well, in the first place, because we had the right to win. We had earned it. We had earned it by what we had done in the past for the country; and what a party has done is good earnest of what it can and will do in the future. Then, the people of the country were getting scared. They saw that a Democratic success meant domination by the South, and they did not care to be dominated and controlled by the party opposed to a free ballot and a fair count. If the South had once obtained a firm hold of the Government they would have ruined the country and nothing short of a revolution would have rescued it from their hands again."

"You have yourself worked hard in this campaign."

"I have done more talking than I ever did before in my life."

"It is somewhat out of your usual course to take an active part in politics?"

"Yes, it is not my way to go into politics. But I felt so earnest and solicitous about the result; I saw the danger the country was drifting into; so I thought I had better take a hand in it."

"You believed you saw real danger, General?"

"I did, or I would not have gone into the campaign It is the first time I ever had anything to do with political campaign matters, and I never made a campaign speech before. This was my first political campaign."

"And will it be your last?"

"Very likely. But I don't pledge myself to that, mind. If anything extraordinary was to happen or any serious difficulty presented itself, the party would, of course, have my services."

General Garfield Receiving the Returns.

After readiing another bulletin from the Empire State, General Garfield expressed his opinion for the first time. Said he—

"Gentlemen, if we have got New York, as the indications are that we have, we can give them the entire Pacific coast, New Jersey and Connecticut and the solid South and then beat them." Even as he said this there was no particular excitement in his manner. He was, as one of his neighbors said, "The coolest man in Ohio to-night." The appended message was hailed with cheers:—

"James A. Garfield.—The Republicans of New York city assembled in mass meeting at Chickering Hall send their most hearty congratulations to the President elect and assure him of a handsome majority in the State of over 40,000. Down goes 329."

From this on the President-elect felt more free to express himself. He said, after one of the most favorable despatches:—

"Gentlemen—This result means three things:—First that the American people believe in the nationality of the government; second, that they believe in a good, honest healthy financial policy; third, they are determined not to narrow and disgrace the sphere of American politics by indorsing a campaign of personal abuse.—*Herald.*

THE NEW CONGRESS.

The United States Senate is probably Democratic by a small majority. The whole number of United States Senators is seventy-six. As the Senate now stands, there are forty-three Democrats (Davis, of Illinois, included) and thirty-three Republicans. The terms of fourteen Democrats and eleven Republicans will expire on March 3, 1881, the vacancies occurring in California, Connecticut,, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachuetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The Republicans, will lose one seat in Mississippi, and gain six seats in Connecticut, Indiana, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. With the representation of the remaining eighteen States unchanged, the new Senate would stand: Republicans, 38; Democrats, 38—a political tie, with the casting vote in the Vice-President's hands. The legislature of four of these States are still in doubt. In Florida and Nevada the chances are in favor of the Democrats, and in California the probability is that a Democratic Senator will be elected, although the Republicans do not yet concede this. In Tennessee the chances favor the election of a Republican. The Democrats will probably have a small majority in the United States Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESNTATIVES.

The present House of Representative contains 163 Democrats (14 Greenbackers included) and 130 Republicans—a Fusion majority of 33. In the Congressional elections held prior to November the Republicans made a net gain of ten seats, reducing the Fusion majority from 33 to 13. Many districts in the Southern and Western States voting Tuesday have not been heard from, and the vote in some districts in the Middle States is so close as to be yet undecided. The supplementary table of Congressional delegations gives the Republicans 153 and the Democrats 125 members of the House, with 15 seats still in doubt. If these fifteen seats are all occupied by Democrats, the Republicans will still have a majority of 13. Their majority over the Fusionists, however, will probably exceed 20, as they are certain to gain several of these doubtful districts. In the New-York delegation J. Hyatt Smith, independent, is counted as a Republican.

OUR CADETS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 188[illegible]

Editor People's Advocate:

Dear Sir—May I beg of your valuable paper a little space to say a few words in behalf of the Washington Cadet Corps.

In last weeks issue of the *National Era*, [illegible] following appeal from some worthy citizen entitled the "Butler Zouaves," giving them a beautiful history of which I am proud to see recorded of them. But must take the opposite side when they say that the "Cadets should merge into the former and by so doing establish the battalion of colored troops in the District provided by law and then this would be no valid reason for not furnishing the additional number of *arms*." As an admirer of the Cadets allow me to compare our District Militia of color with the companies in some of our large cities—take for an example the distinguished *Douglass* Infantry of Georgia, the ever famous Attucks Guard of Richmond, Virginia, the Elliott Greys of Portsmouth, Virginia, each of these has paid the *National* Capital a visit and what was our company here in comparison with them? why they the visitors were like so many *Kings* whilst our *crack* company looked like so many *cow boys*. I am told by some of those most interested that the Washington Cadets were organized to excel if possible, all who may come here to visit our people. And I am told that the corps is composed of our best young men, then let us come together and encourage these young men. If we are not in favor of such then let silence reign, remember the old adage "Do unto others as we would have them do to us." I for one cannot see why it is that the writer of that article should propose any such terms, as I firmly believe that the cadets will be duly mustered into the District National Guards. I cannot believe either that the District authorities refused point blank to furnish to them the necessary arms. Now I would like to ask the people of the District are they in favor of helping the young men to equip themselves? Echo answer, "yes." I wonder the lf writer would like to see his son if he has any enrolled upon the *rostro* of the Butler Zouaves as they now stand or would he be proud to see them placed upon the roll book of company "A" Washington Cadets where thier equals are? The Bulter Zouaves have had their day now let them stand out and make room for their sons, who are ready to march proudly in the foot steps of their fathers. The great trouble that exists among every thing strated by colored people is not Union—"for where there is Union there is strength." So let the Butler Zouaves and the Cadets work in *harmony*—and I predict that every thing will come out all right in the end. In conclusion I must say that I am proud that the Cadets have awakened the spirit of Rip Van Winkle in the ranks of the Butler Zouaves for they have been to sleep and on awakening they found like Rip new faces occupying their stead. Are they afraid that the young men will steal their fame if any they have, for in searching their [illegible] we are forced to call for a miscroscope to see. With all due credit I for one hope that both organizations may prosper, so that here in the Nation's centre we the citizens may say as the whites, there goes our *crack* company and I believe that the Cadets will be the company, for they have every facility to make them the co-equals of the celebrated Grey Invincibles of Philadelphia the crack company of Norfolk, the Langston Guards, the distinguished Douglass Infantry of Georgia, the famous Attucks of Richmond, the ever pleasing Lincoln Guards of New York. Now all these are crack colored companies and name the Washington Cadets among the list for one fit to rank with any of the above named companies.

Long live the corps! go on young men, you have the people of the District at your back let those who want to run you down, but hold your head high and the people will respect you, for your equals are not yet organized into the ranks of citizens soldiers, and let your motto be "Nemo me impune lacesseit."

Respectfully,
PAUL DE SESCO.

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LOCAL.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Remember the concert at St Luke's Monday 15th instant.

—George B. Anderson has returned from his trip to Virginia where he worked faithfully for the republican party.

—The preachers' general assembly of the District of Columbia, will meet at the 15th Street Presbyterian church next Tuesday morning November 9, at half past ten o'clock. Rev. Banks of Hillsdale presides, S. P. Smith recording secretary.

—Asbury M. E. church gives Friday evening 19th inst a grand exhibition and concert to aid in paying the church debt.

—Mr. J. W. Cromwell returned from Portsmouth, Va. where he went last week to be at "the seat of war."

—The church choir of St. Luke's and volunteer talent will sing Monday 15th proximo.

—John A. Simms, Wm. Beckett, George R. Dawley, Lloyd Anderson, William L. Freeman, Henry Wigginton, Geo. C. Brown, Andrew Twine and John Shorter were elected trustees of Union Bethel A. M. E. church Monday night. The first six were re-elected.

—The attendance at 15th Street Presbyterian church Sunday was large, Rev. Grimke read for morning lesson Ephesians 4th chapter and preached from Hebrews 10th chapter and 24 verse. It was a sermon dear to Christian believers. It enjoined forbearance one with another knowing that none are perfect. We then, that are strong, ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not to please ourselves. Let every one of us please his neighbor for his good to edification. For even Christ pleased not himself; but as it is written, the reproaches of them that reproached thee, fell on me.

It was a sermon that can be profitably repeated in this church. The choir undr the direction of Prof Grant rendered choice music.

Fifth Baptist Sunday School

This school held a successful fair during the entire month of October at which the gross proceeds amounted to $234.34; subtracting $78.28 for expenses, the school has a clear profit of $156.28. Of this amount the school has voted the church, $100, which will be presented to them Sunday evening at half past seven o'clock. This school is making great progress and is wielding wholesome influence in that community. H. S. Washington, the superintendent, certainly merits special mention for his continual efforts in behalf of the school and church. The teachers and scholars rendered able assistance.

If you want to hear good singing pay this school a visit any Sunday evening at 4 o'clock. So far as chorus singing is concerned, it has not a superior in the city.

The Christian Workers of the 15th-Street Sabbath school held their regular entertainment on last Tuesday evening in the spacious and lovely parlors of Miss Amelia Tilghman on M-Street.

The exercises opened with a solo and chorus by the school, continuing as follows: Recitation by Miss Josie Martin, which was pleasingly and well rendered: Solo by Mr. James Butler; Recitation by Miss Hattie Bruce; Duet, entitled "A B C," by Miss Hattie Bruce and Mr. J. B. Hyman, this elicited great applause, and they were compelled to sing their A B Cs again; Declamation by Mr. A. Harris was very good; Solo and quartet by Miss Bruce and Messrs F. T., and J. B. Hyman, Mr. Frank T. Hyman sustained the solo with much sweetness and effect; Recitation by Miss Josie Martin; Comic solo by Mr. James Butler, which pleased his hearers, as he can so easily do, with his melodious bass voice.

This closed the exercises, after which the pastor and wife, Mr. Meriwether, the superintendent, Misses Barrier, Barney, and Franklin of Harper's Ferry, and others with the young ladies and gentlemen of the school amused themselves talking about the election and hymen's tricks, (not *Hyman's*) and other subjects of interest, thus making the evening an enjoyable one.

Thanksgiving Proclamation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—At no period in their history, since the United States became a Nation, has this people had so abundant and so universal reasons for joy and gratitude at the favor of Almighty God, or been subject to so profound an obligation to give thanks for His loving kindness, and humbly to impore His continued care and protection. Health, wealth and prosperity throughout all our borders; peace, honor and friendship with all the world; firm and faithful adherence by the great body of our population to the principles of liberty and justice which have made our greatness as a Nation, and to the wise institutions and strong frame of Goverment and society which will perpetuate it—for all these let the thanks of a happy and united people, as with one voice, ascend in devout homage to the Giver of all good.

I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make their acknowledgments to Almighty God for His bounties and His protection, and to offer to Him prayers for their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth.

R. B. HAYES.

[SEAL.]

By the President:
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

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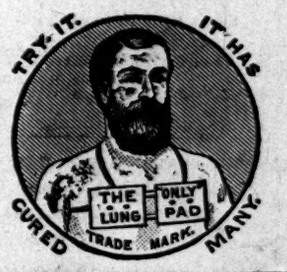

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